(a) Governor Johnstone, allways appeared a great Friend to America: to Great Britain: & the rights of mankind, see indexes, under speeches! 1779 - but alas! what a falling off was there; when he accepted of a bribe by being appointed one of the Commissioners in 1778, to settle the dispute with America: 'twas base enough to endeavour to bribe a member of Congress; for which he was reprobated by them, & he went to England with infamy!!!!

THE CONTINENTAL JOURNAL, AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1776. [NUMB. XV.

BOSTON: PRINTED BY JOHN GILL, IN QUEEN-STREET.

(1) See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. x See list of Grievances, pa. 971. a See indexes, under Army British & Men of War. b See indexes, under Army British. v See Treaty, pa. 951, &c: & Lords proceedings, pa. 960. d See indexes under Men of War. (2) But it did not. (3) See index, under Fire. x See pag indexes, under Army British: Men of War: — Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. (3) See exponce, pa. 939. (4) See declaration, pa. 971. (5) See on acts of Trade pa. 591, Vol. 3, & pa. 667, 685, 1228. (6) See index, under Naval Affairs.

see pa. 995.

The Conclusion of Gov. JOHNSON's SPEECH.

WHAT my worthy friend (Mr. Burke) said last year of fleet industry, may now be applied to their warlike (1) atchievements. Consider the power of such materials in the hands of a minister who knew how to encourage their industry, and apply their courage to the purposes of national defence; but all the secret of our colony government is now reduced to mere force the baneful engine of destructive despotism, nevertheless it is with pleasure I perceive the force of this country, when wielded in such a cause, is totally inadequate; your own army is not sufficient; your illegal application for foreign mercenaries at the beginning of the contest, sufficiently shews your weakness; your navy is equally incapable of effecting the purposes which are expected from it. It may ruin their foreign trade, it may destroy some of their towns (though that is doubtful) but the lying in their rivers, as some suppose, without a superior military force to protect them on shore; I say, as a sea officer, if the war is thoroughly kindled, the thing is impossible.—We are apt to judge from what happened at Quebec, where the French, never remarkable for naval enterprize, though naturally brave, quitted their fire ships, and left it to the chance of the stream, or to be towed off by boats; but this I maintain, that any fleet lying in a river where they cannot command the shore, that such fleet is liable to be burnt if the people are willing, to that enterprize, to run the same risque of life and danger to which the crew of the ships so expected from it. It may ruin their foreign trade, it may destroy some of their towns (though that is doubtful) but the lying in their rivers, as some suppose, without a superior military force to protect them on shore; I say, as a sea officer, if the war is thoroughly kindled, the thing is impossible.—We are apt to judge from what happened at Quebec, where the French, never remarkable for naval enterprize, though naturally brave, quitted their fire ships, and left it to the chance of the stream, or to be towed off by boats; but this I maintain, that any fleet lying in a river where they cannot command the shore, that such fleet is liable to be burnt if the people are willing, to that enterprize, to run the same risque of life and danger to which the crew of the ships so expected from it. I mean by sticking by the fire vessel, whatever she may be, till, with wind and stream they fly the enemy athwart hause; and who can doubt that the people in America, are capable of such exertions of courage when we see them refuse quarter, when we find them devoting themselves to death with such enthusiasm. Another circumstance respecting ships is not generally known. The wonders they have hitherto performed have been owing to the ignorance of engineers in placing their batteries; but I am afraid the secret is now out as to their power against the shore, without a military force to assist them; a single gun in a retired situation, or on an eminence, or a single howitzers will dislodge a first rate man of war, and may burn her, to add to the distance. I speak this publicly, that you may not expect more from the sea service than it is capable to perform. Ruin their trade you certainly may, (2) but at what expence to ruin out to this country. (3) Has any of the ministry considered the immense expence of such naval armaments on the coast of America, in transports and ships of war? Have we calculated the chance of destruction by those mid storms of wind peculiar to that coast, that sometimes carry all before them; Where are the resources on which this country can depend in case our empire in America is lost. I do not say you will feel the disadvantage immediately. I know the various channels to which commerce and industry may divert their streams; I am also certain that the wants of America must be supplied in some way or other with certain goods from Great-Britain; I further know, that a nation can only trade to the extent of its capital, and in case one vent is cut off, it will probably find another, while its manufactures are cheaper and better than those of other nations. I believe such to be the case with many branches of our manufacture at present, but is it possible it can long continue? Must not the same laws of nature follow this commercial country, that has effected Venice and Genoa, the Hans Towns and other commercial states? The acquirement of wealth must produce dearness in living; dearness of living, must produce dearness of labour; dearness of labour must produce dearness of manufactures; dearness of manufactures must subduct trade to some place where cheapness of living will give the preferrence in the markets. Thus the circle of commerce has hitherto run; but the settlement of North America, under the old establishment, seemed to defy the powers of those fleeting principles. America was bound to take your manufactures ONLY IS whatever price they might rise. You were bound to have the most of her raw materials, and to give her commerce protection, a compleat system in the exchange of commodities was established within your own dominions, which might last beyond the views of human calculation, if properly conducted. (5) This is the great pursuit to which I look up to America as a naval and as a commercial power; how often have I indulged myself in these thoughts unable to see the end of our glory in the same causes which have destroyed other states, and dreaming that one infatuated minister could tempt, seduce, and persuade a whole nation to cut the strings of such harmony. x An honourable gentlemen who opened the debate, has remarked how we recover from the interruptions of our commerce during the last war. The honourable gentlemen forgets that we had the free and uninterrupted resources of America during the last war, that in seizing the ships of our enemies we added to the national wealth, and increased our own commerce; the progress was double, here it runs in an inverse proportions, no man knows the final effects as yet; like the bursting of a burning mountain, it is sport and play to the distant spectators who think themselves safe, but the irruption may spread to cover this city in ruin.

I come now to consider the consequence of all those measures, x supposing we should succeed. If national strength is to be calculated from the fitness of every part to preserve and improve the advantages of their constitution, and to support their country in pursuit of its objects. If institutions that secure property and prevent oppression, encourage the settlement of families, and facilitate the rearing of children, are the most favourable to mankind, and therefore to be protected and preserved, as the best writer on government has asserted, surely the establishments of the English colonies, as excelling all others, which have appeared in the history of the world, deserve to be revered in this respect. (7) But a success in the present war, after destroying all the principles which have produced those glorious effects in civil society, must leave the country desolate, must spread through that wild dominion, forfeitures executions, change of property, military oppression, and every misery that can endanger hatred and distract mankind. But these are but temporary evils in comparison to the last dreadful catastrophe. I must establish a military despotism in the colonies, which the resources of an oppressed people never can pay. An army that the men of this country never can supply, which therefore foreign mercenaries must fill, and all this with additional powers in the crown, that must end in the subversion of the constitution. d I make no doubt many men labour in the support of this business, purposely to effect that end. (8) The contentions in a free government do not accord with their feeble, corrupt, luxurious dispositions. (9) That the spirit of the people should so long lie deceived by their arts and management, is to me astonishing. (9) I shall wait patiently some farther calamity, for no reasoning on the certain progress of things in a growing empire can effect their narrow minds. (9) That this may soon happen in a small degree, as the only means of saving the dissolution of the whole, I sincerely wish for the good of the public; misfortunes if duly watched, are oftentimes as profitable to an unfeeling multitude, as they are useful to private individuals. But let those who now encourage measures that must inevitably end in such dreadful calamities, beware of the turn of the tide! (9) Let them look into history, and remember the fate of cruel, oppressive, and arrogant statesmen. (9) Let even kings attend to the examples which history presents on this subject. (9) You I blame not them; it is unnatural for beings, with human passions, placed in such high situations, mixing little with men, and generally deceived, to bear contradiction to their will, and opposition even to their arms, with any degree of patience; irritation and resentment must be the consequences; encroachments on their part often proceed from a conscious rectitude of their own intentions; but the people I do blame; are the members of this house, placed as the guardians of the people's rights and privileges daily sacrificing them to some interested motive. (9)

Let any one consider all the national advantages that can be drawn from colonies, and ask his own heart, if we have not hitherto drawn, and may not in time to come, draw all these from the ancient constitution? (7) To what motive then can these innovations be imputed? I have shewed you the bad consequences in proceeding, shew me the good you propose from slaughter and devastation? that the paymaster of the forces should urge you to these measures, that the treasurer of the navy should press for large equipments; that contractors, jobbers, dealers in scrip, and all those who fatten on public supplies, should eagerly concur, this I can easily imagine; but that a landed gentleman should give his consent to rush into a civil war, that must entail four shillings land-tax on his estate forever, that must drain him of men and money, and all the resources of naval power, to protect his country against those neighbouring powers who will, in all human probability, attack him when defenceless and exhausted; in a contest that must end, on whatever alternative, in lowering the value of his estate. All this exhibits a degree of infatuation beyond example in my little reading, and can only be accounted for from the revival of ignoble party distinctions, gratifying resentments at the expence of maintaining a war across the atlantic? Have they considered the expence of their country. Has the country gentlemen ever considered the expence of a fleet? Have they calculated the amount of transports? Have they thought of feeding an army with oats, sheep, and sour crout, across a tempestuous ocean? I am told a curious spectacle of such management has lately been exhibited in the Downs, where floating carcases of dead sheep have marked to passing nations the folly of such attempts.

The project of sour crout has indeed one circumstance attending it that gives me pleasure.—I understand the contract is given to one of the worthiest men in the community; at the same time such magazines are new in my notions of war; it may be a proper preparation for a Russian army, but I believe English soldiers will hardly be delighted with such griping food. The project of calcining ice into gun-powder is not more truly ridiculous! I shall suppose then for a moment, that war with America is really necessary; yet will any man alledge, after such gross mismanagement in every part, that these are the proper men to carry it? (9) Has there been confidency in any part of their conduct? (9) Has one scheme they offered succeeded? (9) Has not every one produced a contrary effect? (9) Have they not been told so at the time of passing their various laws? (9) Have they been checked in any of their intentions? Has any uncommon accident of wind or weather been unfavourable? Can our affairs possibly be in a worse situation? (9) Do they state any rational plan of ways and means, by which we are to extricate ourselves? If after answering all those questions, in the spirit of truth and justice, this house will still persist in supporting such feeble ministers of so mighty an empire, I must submit to a majority, but with this melancholy consolation, when the day of tribulation shall come, that at least my feeble endeavours were not wanting to prevent the impending mischiefs; nor has my voice been lent on any occasion, in support of oppression. x Other gentlemen, of a contrary opinion to me, have declared they give their opinion for more coercive measures, from motives the most pure and disinterested. I declare, I give opinion against them, from the sincerest belief they are oppressive and unjust. x I am now at an age when my character must be fully known. A conduct in life that has not flattered the passions of men must have frequently called forth the examination of many with keen resentments; but I here defy any man to say I was ever actuated by interested motives during the course of my life. My conduct at present is influenced from a conscientious belief, that the greatest good any man can perform, is to preserve institutions favourable to the freedom of mankind; the greatest evil they can commit, is to destroy them. (7) To that belief, I heartily vote for the amendment, and to the utmost of my power oppose this sanguinary address. x (a)

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) June 20.

To his Excellency ARCHIBALD BULLOCK, Esq; *President and Commander in Chief of the Province of* GEORGIA.

The ADDRESS of the Provincial Congress of said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE the Representatives of the province of Georgia, in Congress met beg leave to return your Excellency our thanks for your speech delivered to us yesterday. See speech, pa. 996.

Animated, we hope, with the principle of virtuous citizens, and inspired with sentiments becoming the glorious cause we are engaged in, we behold with pleasure the elevation of men from among us, whose assiduity and unwearied endeavours have rendered them the objects of favour with their country; and we trust, that while the several executive departments of government shall continue to be filled with such men, no murmurings or discontents will find admission among the good people of this province.

Being truly sensible, that to be a freeman under the British constitution, for which our ancestors fought and bled, implies a right to examine with freedom, and to pass censure or applause upon every act of government. We have exercised the right of inspecting into the late measures pursued against these colonies, and the more we deliberate upon them, the more firmly persuaded we are of their wicked and dangerous tendency, and that as they are founded in iniquity, so they must end, if submitted to, in ruin and destruction to us and our posterity. x

From these motives and considerations have we entered into the present laudable opposition, in which we are determined religiously to persist, till law and justice shall rear their heads above tyranny and oppression. x And your Excellency may be assured, that in every wise and necessary step towards this great end, you shall meet with our warmest concurrence and support.

While we shall continue actuated by the same feelings as led us to deny the usurped authority of Great-Britain, we hope no man will entertain an idea so dishonorable to us, as to suppose we can be influenced or biassed

(7) See Charter of Mas. Bay, pa. 1077, Vol. 2. (8) The pillars of the British Constitution, viz Magna Charta, pa. 790-1050, petition of rights, pa. 816. - Bill of rights, pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (9) See Character of the King - Court, & ministry, &c; Crisis, pa. 740, &c.

by any motive, but such as ought at all times to govern good men and free citizens; and therefore your Excellency may rest satisfied, we shall in all our deliberations and conduct, whether they respect those concerned for or against us, act with firmness, justice and impartiality, so far as is consistent with the great cause in which we are all embarked.

We are truly concerned at that part of your Excellency's speech, wherein you tell us, your last accounts from the Indian nations are less favourable than the former, but at the same time that we wish by every means in our power to avert so great a calamity as would be the consequence of a war with these uncivilized people, yet we are resolved never to submit peaceably to improper behaviour in them; and should they be prevailed upon by our inhuman enemies to join in a war against us, we trust that that God who has already manifested himself in our behalf, will safely conduct us through all our afflictions.

Permit us to congratulate your Excellency and the province, on the several other appointments that have taken place under our late temporary constitution. It must be a pleasing reflection to you, Sir, that your business in the weighty concern of state lies with men of such well known ability, integrity and zeal.

We shall take into our early consideration the several matters recommended to us by your Excellency, and proceed upon the same with all that dispatch, temper and firmness, which the nature of the subject demands.

Savannah, June 7, 1776.

To which his Excellency returned the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Congress,

I RETURN you all due thanks for this Address. I must flatter myself, you are convinced I can have no separate interest from yours, and therefore need not be solicitous about the means employed, or with whom they may originate, for obtaining the inestimable blessings of happiness and freedom to my native country.

I have ever entertained the most honorable ideas of the warm and real friends to our glorious cause, knowing that they are influenced by no other motives but such as become good men and free citizens.

ARCHIBALD BULLOCK.

June 7, 1776.

NEW-YORK, August 29.

The following is the substance of an intercepted letter written by Lieutenant-Colonel Zedwitz, to William Tryon, Esq; late Governor of New-York.

After presenting his compliments in a formal manner to Lord Howe, and begging the contents of his letter to be explained to him; he proceeds, to profess a consciousness, that the world will censure him for his treachery in corresponding with the enemy of those in whose service he had engaged: But he apologizes for himself by appealing to the Governor, as a person who knew he had been forced to accept his commission for fear of ruin to himself and family; and as he had engaged through compulsion (*a most villanous lie, for he solicited for it*) from a rebellious mob, he infers, that he can be under no obligation to conform to his engagements. Besides this he observes, that previous to his entrance in the continental army, he took the Governor's advice on the occasion, and promised to do all he could in his new capacity, for his majesty's service.

He next declares that ever since his return from Canada, he had been laying plans for the preformance of his promise, and was in a fair way of doing something, when Forbes and the Mayor were detected in their conspiracy, which obliged him to lay aside his schemes; as Forbes had indirectly mentioned to the court on his tryal, a message from Governor Tryon to him, to wit, "that he would make his fortune, if he would execute a certain commission." This he says, rendered him suspected, and for the present frustrated his designs.—However, as an instance that re was returning into favour, he informs the Governor that G. W. had lately employed him to translate a paper into High German, which was to be printed and distributed among the Hessian troops.—He advises to keep a good look out.

In the next paragraph he invents this abominable falsehood, that he had lately seen four villains at General W's house, with 14 bottles of a mixture as black as ink, with which they were to poison the Watering place on Staten-Island, and were to receive a recompence of 1000l. each from the General. *a vile lie!*

He then informs, that a person always near the General, who was a friend to the king, though an interested one, had offered to furnish him with weekly returns of the strength and detail of the army till December, for the sum of 4,000l. sterling, to be paid before hand in hard gold.—that he had proposed a reward of 2,000l. sterling, which was agreed to, and he therefore desires, (if the plan be agreeable) that the money might be immediately conveyed to him.

He concludes with informing them, that he shortly expected a full colonel's commission, with the command of the three forts up the North-River.

The wickedness of this despicable man was discovered by the person whom he engaged to convey his letter.—He endeavoured to debauch one Steen, who being a German, in but in different circumstances and unemployed in our service, he imagined would be a proper instrument for his purpose. But Steen perceiving his intention, and being an honest man, and a friend to the country, only amused him with a seeming complaisance, till he got his letter into his hands; and then, without delay, laid it before the General.

Zedwitz on his trial acknowledged the letter to be his own, but pleaded that it was intended merely as a trick upon the enemy, to extract from them 2,000l. sterling in lieu of certain expences he had put himself to in raising a regiment in Germany, at the request of the Marquis of Granby, for which he had never been reimbursed.

The verdict of the Court Martial is not yet known, but 'tis supposed he will suffer according to the demerit of his crime. *Acquitted, pa. 1005. 1009.*

The following Act passed the General Assembly of this State in its present Session.

In the Year of our LORD, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-six.

An Act to prohibit the exportation of Lumber for a limited Time.

WHEREAS many and great inconveniences may, at this critical time, arise to this and the other United States of America, if a speedy and effectual prohibition of the exportation of lumber and other materials for building, from each and every port, harbour or place within the limits of this State, is not immediately effected:

Be it therefore enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, That no person or persons whatsoever shall take or load on board any ship or vessel within this State, any oak or pine timber, plank, boards, joice, clapboards or shingles, or other wooden materials suitable for building, with intent to convey the same out of this State, or to transport the same by water from any port or harbour in this State, to any other port or harbour therein, excepting all such lumber as shall be transported from place to place, for the sole use and by order of this or any other of the *United States of America*, or any person employed by them for that purpose. And that no ship or vessel already loaded with any such lumber as aforesaid, in any port or harbour within this State, shall be permitted to depart with any such lumber on board from any such port or harbour to any other port or harbour within this State, or to any port, harbour or place without this State. And every such ship or vessel which shall load as aforesaid, or being loaded as aforesaid, shall sail or depart, or attempt to sail or depart from any port, harbour or place within this State, shall, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel and furniture, be forfeited and disposed of as in this act is herein after provided.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for any armed ships or vessels commissioned by the AMERICAN CONGRESS, or by any of the *United States of America*, to supprize, take, seize and bring into any port or place within this State, any ship or vessel which shall have sailed from any place within this State in violation of this act, wholly, or in part laden with lumber as aforesaid and be found on the High Seas. And the several Maritime Courts already erected within this State, are hereby authorized to try the justice of such captures, in like manner and for as other ships or vessels are triable in the same Courts; and in case of confiscation to order distribution thereof, one moiety thereof to the captors, and the other moiety to and for the use of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid. That any owner or freighter of any ship or vessel that shall, in violation of this act, sail and depart from any port or harbour within this State, in part or wholly laden with lumber as aforesaid, and the same ship or vessel shall not be taken or seized in consequence of this act, every such owner or freighter shall forfeit and pay the sum of *three hundred pounds*, to be recovered in the Inferior Court, in the County from whence the said vessels sailed, and applied as hereafter by this act is directed. *Provided always*, That no action shall be sustained in any Court of Record within this State, unless the same were commenced within twelve months after the offence committed.

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Committees of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety of the several towns and plantations within this State, are hereby authorized, directed and impowered to see that this act is duly observed and kept within their respective precincts, and prosecute to effect all violations of the same, and to recover the penalties thereto annexed, in which case one moiety of the penalty shall accrue to this State and be lodged in the public treasury of the same, and the other moiety to and for the benefit of the town or plantations where the offence is committed, after deducting the reasonable charges of prosecutions.

This act to be in force, and take place in all parts of this State, excepting the Counties of *York, Cumberland* and *Lincoln*, from and after the fourth day of *September* instant. In the Counties of *York* and *Cumberland* from and after the ninth day of *September* instant, and in the County of *Lincoln*, from and after the tenth day of *September* instant, and to be in force until the twentieth day of *November* next, and no longer. *repealed, pa. 1025*

BOSTON, September 3, 1776.

In Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety.

WHEREAS the keeping up a Correspondence with our inveterate enemies, particularly the fleet and army now employed against the UNITED STATES, or those open and avowed oppofers of our rights, who have forfeited all title to our confidence and protection, by seeking refuge under the power which has been long engaged in the destruction of this country, is in direct violation of the laws of this state, and may be attended with the most fatal consequences to the public safety.

ALL persons therefore who may arrive in this town from Halifax, or any port or place in possession of, or infested by our said enemies, are hereby directed to leave their names with all the letters they bring with them, and a memorandum of their places of abode, with some member of this committee, or at the office of Nathaniel Barber, Esq; as soon as may be after their arrival here. A non-compliance with this requisition will be deemed evidence of an unfriendly design in such person or persons against the interest of the UNITED STATES, and they will be proceeded against accordingly.

By order of the committee. ELLIS GRAY, Chairman.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the pasture of NATHANIEL CONEY, of *Stoughtonham*, a blackish HORSE, about six years old, with one white foot behind, and a star in his forehead; he paces and trots well. Whoever shall take up said Horse and bring him to me, shall have the above reward for their trouble.

Watertown, September 3, 1776.

THE Selectmen would inform the Public, That by the Returns of the several Committees appointed to visit the Town, it appears that there were last Week but 33 Persons who then had the Small Pox, most of whom were on the Rec very.

Boston, Sept. 4, 1776. By Order of the Selectmen, (a) WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

To be Sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Ten o'Clock on FRIDAY the 13th Instant, at Col. HANCOCK's Wharff.

A Few Hogsheads of choice West-India Rum, some Casks of Vinegar, Peas and Oatmeal, a few Tierces of choice mess Beef, and sundry other Articles.

WM. GREENLEAF, Sheriff.

TO-MORROW at TEN in the Morning, Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, At the house of the late GILLAM PHILLIPS, Esq; deceased, at the South side of the State House,

A Great variety of HOUSE FURNITURE Among which are—Tables, chairs, looking-glasses, feather-beds, bedsteds and bedding, a good eight-day clock, chests of draws, kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

The Articles may be view'd this day.

To be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, On THURSDAY the 12th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Hodge's wharf in this town,

ABOUT seventy hogsheads of choice TOBACCO and a small quantity of NAVAL STORES.

Salem, Sept. 2, 1776.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION in NEWBURY-PORT, on Thursday the 12th of this Instant, Sept.

FIVE Cannon, double fortified Nine Pounders, with their Carriages: For Particulars, enquire of Col. Jonathan Titcomb.

TO BE SOLD,

By James Jackson,

At his Shop in Union-Street.

RICH BROCADES.
Padusoys.
Ducapes.
Damasks.
Plain and striped Lutestrings.
Blue, White, Pink and

Rose Satinets.
Taffities by Peice.
A small Quantity Ribbons
7/8 and yard wide Lawns
A small Assortment of Gold and Silver Laces, Buttons, Loops, Knee Garters, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

WILLIAMS and VINCENT,

At their store one door above the American Coffee-house,

EXCELLENT Fayal WINES, in pipes, quarter casks, port, claret, and malaga ditto; Jamaica spirits, brandy, West-India and New-England rum, loaf and brown sugar, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, By

RICHARD JENNYS,

At his Shop just above the Market,

The following Articles, viz

LUTESTRINGS, pink, India and Persian taffety, brolios; pink, white and blue satinets; black spotted satin; black, blue and white figur'd mode; blue figur'd satinet; plain and figur'd satins; black and white silk gloves and mitts; ribbons; black and scarlet soad; silk trimmings for gowns; black Barcelona cravats; silk knee garters; cambrick; lawn; lawn; French and Scotch lawns; lawn aprons; and figur'd gauze; gauze aprons, and handkerchiefs; black and white catgut and patisnet; black gauze cotton velvet; basket and metal buttons, &c. &c.

TAKEN UP by the companies stationed at Plymouth, for the defence of the Sea-coast, the hull of the Sloop called the Smiling Molly, with her name wrote on the stern, with white paint; is about 90 tons burthen, appears to be about two years old, was seized and drifting along shore when found, being the 24th of August current, about five miles to the northward of the light-house on the Gurnet, is painted with green bends and green stern, had her mast carried away by the deck, and quite empty, not a chest or paper on board, is now at the wharf in Plymouth. Any persons claiming property are desired to apply to Captains William Wells and Jesse Harlow, at Plymouth, being commanders of the companies above mentioned.

Plymouth, Aug. 31.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from me the subscriber, a Negro Man named Newport, about 34 years of age, about five feet five inches high; had on a brown homespun round tail jacket, tow shirt, tow long trowsers, a felt hat, speaks good English, had a pair of Moose skin breeches, and is scar'd in his temples, which was done in Guinea. Whosoever will take up said negro and convey him to me, or confine him in any of the goals in the State, so that I may have him again, shall have five dollars reward and all necessary charges paid by TILLY HIGGINS.

All officers of privateers, and other officers of the United States, are forbid enlisting or harbouring said negro. *Berwick, County of York, Aug. 1.*

WILLIAM BANT, earnestly desires all persons who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, that he may be enabled to fulfill his engagements with his creditors. *Those persons who are indebted and take no notice of this advertisement, may expect that their notes and accounts will be put in suit, after three months from this time are expired.*

Boston, Sept. 2, 1776.

(a) see indexes, under Small Pox. (1) see Maritime Act, pa. 836. & see the list, pa. 933. (10) see list of Troops, pa. 679. & the addresses to Hutchinson & Gage, under addresses, in index, & their Flight, pa. 905. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (a) see indexes, under General. (11) see index, under

Last Monday several persons came to town, who made their escape from Halifax about seventeen days ago; by whom we are favoured with several Halifax papers, from which we have extracted the following, viz.

LONDON, May 23.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar.

"A very sharp action has happened off the half-moon battery here, between four Spanish men of war and frigates, and about 12 sail of the Emperor of Morocco's cruizers, which lasted about two hours, when four of the latter were sunk and the crew perished; the others were taken by the Spaniards and carried into Cadiz.

P.S. Admiral Man sent two of his squadron to inform the Commander of the Spanish squadron, that it was contrary to the rules and articles of war, to engage or take any ship or vessel whatever under a neutral garrison, and to insist on the Moors being released. The Spaniard, however, would not release his prizes; and on the English man of war persisting in their demands, fired into them, when an engagement began, and several broad-sides were exchanged; but the Spaniards being superior in numbers and force, the ships belonging to the Admiral were obliged to steer off, and return into this bay." *The truth of this doubted.*

May 25. We are informed, that out of 5000 sheep, which were sent about five months ago to America for the use of the King's troops, all died but 1000.

We hear that General Burgoyne's regiment of light horse, intended for America, are countermanded for the present.

The following address to his Majesty was moved for on Thursday in the House of Commons by Mr. Hartly, and seconded by Sir George Saville, by which the public will be convinced that the Minority members were desirous to hold themselves in readiness to take into consideration any proposals that might be received from America, tending to a reconciliation with the mother country.

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, setting forth, that his faithful Commons, in compliance with the sentiments and recommendations of his Majesty's most Gracious Speech at the opening of the present session, have been reduced to support his Majesty with very great and expensive armaments, both by sea and land, together with many powers of coercion and punishment of such of his Majesty's subjects in America as are in a state of resistance to his authority.

"That his faithful Commons, reposing themselves implicitly upon the wisdom and moderation of his Majesty's Councils, and without any communication of the detail of matters and transactions in America, either from the Governors of the provinces, or the commanders of his Majesty's forces, or any communication of authentic papers from any of the public officers corresponding with the plantations, which might be explanatory of the views, temper, forces, connections, public proceedings, number and disposition of the people discontented and in arms, have adopted measures in general confidence of the recommendation of his Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the Throne, without specific materials of information, his Majesty not having thought proper to refer any such to this House.

"That his Majesty's faithful Commons having thus reposed a boundless trust in the wisdom of his Majesty's Council's, think themselves so much the more bound to their constituents, and to their country, to watch that the powers which they have intrusted to his Majesty, may not be ignorantly or destructively applied by his Ministers; and as the events of this anxious and important year may probably be decisive to the future union and well-being of his Majesty's dominions; and as the advice of Parliament, at the shortest notice, may be of the utmost importance for the salvation of these kingdoms; and as a continued series of unsuccessful and unpromised events have attended the execution of his Majesty's Councils for many months past, from the loss of Ticonderoga until the retreat of his Majesty's forces from Boston, which seem to betray either ignorance or concealment of the operating causes which have produced such unexpected events, and which have occasioned a general disquietude and alarm.

"That his faithful Commons humbly intreat that his Majesty will be most graciously pleased not to prorogue the present Parliament, but suffer them to continue sitting by adjournments during the summer, that they may be ready to receive, from time to time, such information of the transactions in America as his Majesty shall think proper to lay before them, to watch and to provide for every important event at the earliest moment."

HALIFAX,

July 23. Wednesday last sailed the ships Alton Hall, and Renown.—In the former went passengers, Henry Hulton, Esq; and family, Charles Paxton, Esq; Benj. Hallowell, Esq; and family, Nathaniel Coffin, and Son, James Porter Esq; Samuel Waterhouse, Esq; and family, Arthur Savage, and family, Samuel Mather, Esq; and family, Mr. Leonard, Mr. Banck, and family, Mr. Barrack, and family, Mr. Fanuiel, and family, Mr. Cookson and Mr. Evans. (1) In the Renown went passengers, Lieut. Col. Bruce, and several other officers of the 65th regiment.

August 6. Friday last arrived his Majesty's Frigate Milford, Capt. Burr, from a cruize, and brought in a prize schooner loaded with fish and lumber for the West-India market.—Also, the Princess Royal a homeward Jamaica ship, (loaded with rum, sugar, and other valuable articles) which having parted her convoy, fell in (off the Bermuda Islands) with a letter of marque schooner in the American service, of 6 guns, and some swivels, bound to Santa Cruz, who took her and put an officer and 12 men on board. But after they had her in possession 16 days she fell in with the Milford in Boston Bay, who retook her, but the prize-master and his men took to their boat and got on shore before the Milford came up. *See index, under naval affairs.*

NEW-YORK, August 29.

The great, the important day, big with the fate of American liberty seems to draw near! The British troops began to land on Long-Island last Thursday, nearly their whole force, supposed to be more than 20 000 British and foreign troops. They marched through the small town of New-Utretcht, in their way to Flat-Bush, another town about five miles from this city, near which they encamped; but were much harrassed by our riflemen. Scouting parties were sent from our army to the adjoining woods, but were rather scanty in their numbers considering the extent of ground they had to guard. The British forces, in three divisions, taking three different roads, and the advantage of the night, almost surrounded the whole of our out parties, who though encircled with more than treble their number, bravely fought their way through the enemy, killing great numbers of them, and brought off some prisoners. The New-York first battalion behaved with great bravery. Lord Stirling's brigade sustained the hottest of the enemy's fire; it consisted of Col. Miles's two battalions, Col. Atlee's, Col. Smallwood's and Col. Hatch's regiments; they were all surrounded by the enemy, and had to fight their way through the blaze of their fire—they fought and fell like Romans! Lieut. Col. Barry of the Pennsylvania musquetry, was shot through the head, as he was giving orders to, and animating his men. The major part of Col. Atlee's and Col. Piper's regiments are missing. Dr. Davis and his Mate were both taken prisoners as they were dressing a wounded person in the woods. Col. Miles is missing (a truly amiable character) and supposed to be slain. General Sullivan and Stirling are thought to be killed. Gen. Parsons, with seven men came in yesterday morning, much fatigued, being for ten hours in the utmost danger of falling into the enemy's hands. Our killed, wounded and missing, are imagined to be about one thousand. But for our encouragement the missing are hourly coming in. Gen. Grant of the British troops, from good intelligence, is among the killed; his hat with his name on it, was found lying near the dead body: the bullet had gone through and through the hat, and carryed some of his gray hairs with it.—Thus fell the hero, who boasted in the British House of Commons, he would march through America with 5000 men, having only marched five miles on Long-Island with an army of four times the number. Our out guards have retreated to the main body of the army within the lines. The British army have two encampments about a mile from our lines, and by their manœuvers, 'tis plain, they mean to attack us by surprize, and storm our intrenchments. Our men shew the greatest bravery, and wish to come to action. The firing continued yesterday all the day. (a) (12)

The alarm was so great last Tuesday, (occasioned by the attack of the British troops) the day appointed for fasting humiliation and prayer in this state, for imploring Divine assistance, in forming the new government, that the churches were not opened nor public worship performed.

Another Account is as follows viz.

On Tuesday last night a number of ships with troops on board, sailed from the British fleet at Staten Island, through the Narrows: and next day were followed by many more. Next morning, a number of troops, supposed to be about 10,000 men, landed between New Utretcht and Gravesend on Long Island. On Friday an advanced party took possession of Flat-bush, where our people having possession of the surrounding heights, kept a continual, tho' irregular fire upon them but at two great a distance to do much execution; however, some were killed and wounded on both sides; the enemy keeping up an almost constant fire upon our people, from their mortars and field pieces, loaded with grape shot, &c. On Sunday some of their men of war and transports, got under sail, and it was supposed were coming up, but it soon appeared they only went to cover the landing of more of their men on Long Island, when great numbers of our men went over to strengthen our posts, and oppose the enemy. On Monday it was observed, that a large body of them, supposed to be near 4000 were marching from their main body to their advanced posts. That night our people began to throw up entrenchments on the highest hill near Flatbush, which would have commanded the town, but the enemy having the same night formed a design to gain possession of the hill, it is said, both parties met, and a smart engagement between them began about four in the morning and continued together with severe skirmishes, between many detached parties, all Tuesday and Wednesday, during which many were killed, wounded and taken prisoners on both sides, and several are missing. Who kept possession of the hill at Flatbush, where the flag is still flying we have not heard, nor which party has upon the whole the advantage. Many of our wounded people have been brought over. On Tuesday 22 prisoners of the Regulars, among whom is a Captain, a Lieutenant, and an Ensign, were brought over. Yesterday another, and the same day 57 prisoners more were taken by one of our detached parties. The enemy attempted several times to force our lines but were always repulsed with considerable slaughter, notwithstanding their superiority in point of discipline, and an extended front. On Tuesday five or six ships stood almost within reach of our grand battery, but came to an anchor and yesterday morning dropped down again to the fleet. (a) (12)

From the best accounts, we learn, that the force of the Ministerial army at Staten and Long Islands are about 23,500 men, Marines included. (a)

BOSTON, September 5.

Monday and Tuesday last the British Tyrant Frigate Milford, was seen in our Bay, and to have two Schooners and a sloop as Prizes: she has taken the Continental Privateer Warren, Capt Burk, and is continually cruizing between Cape-Cod and Cape-Ann, that we apprehend she will intercept all our Trade. 'Tis hoped that some of the American Frigates will come this Way, and rid our Coast of this inhuman Plunderer.

Our intelligence from Halifax are, That Gen Massey commanded there, and had with him near 100 troops, chiefly marines; that they were under apprehensions of an attack from the Indians; that the refugee tories were so alarmed, they were preparing to go off for London in the ship Princess Royal, that was re-taken—such as Dr. Gardner and family, Foster Hutchinson and tribe, Robert Hallowell and family, Mr. Mills, printer, and Lady Draper, &c. &c. &c. that in addition to these ingrates, formerly mentioned as joining Gen. Howe's army, are the following—Henry Liddle, John Burroughs, sail-maker, Archibald M'Neil, junr. William Hill, baker, Francis Skinner, Hugh Gordon, Dr. Sullivan, Anti Gallop, Cambridge, young Jones who broke out of Concord goal, Sharwin, tadler, and Roberts, jeweller, John Pattin, blacksmith, Andrew Cazneau, Francis Johonnot, Leveret Saltonstall, Hawe Hatch, John Mansfield, breeches-maker, Charles Low, Parker and Phillips, painters to the royal artillery, and Campbell of Worcester (9) and that the following prisoners are still confined in one room, among felons, thieves, robbers, negroes, soldiers, &c. which we here publish for the satisfaction of their anxious friends. (10)

James Lovell and Richard Carpenter, of Boston,—Consider Howland, master, and Jacob Taylor, mate of the privateer brig Washington.

Bigelow, Kemp, Peake and Sessions, Bunker's-Hill.

Corporal Cruise and Cornelius Turner, Riflemen.

David Wells, Dorchester-Neck.

Capt. Francis Proctor, of Philadelphia.

Corporal Jeremiah Low, of Fredricksburg.

Col. Ethan Allen, Bennington.

Serjeant Levi Munson, Wallingsford.

Serjeant Zechariah Brinsmade, Woodbury.

Corporal Charles Steward, Stanford.

Corporal Roger Moore, Salisbury.

Corporal Samuel Lewis, William Gray, David Cook and Adonijah Maxum, Sharon.

Ebenezer Mac and Levi Barnum, Norfolk.

John Gray, Arlington.

Ithuari Flower, New-Hartford.

Barnabas Cane, Saratoga.

Preston Denton, Stillwater.

In the Hospital.

Amos Green, Norwich.

Jonathan Mayhew, Goshen.

William Drinkwater, New-Milford.

In the King's yard.

John James Burkie, (a Swiss) New-York.

Twelve Canadians. (9)

Not one of Col. Allen's men died 'till after their return from England, then Anthony Bellisle, a Canadian died off Cape-Fear.

All in the goal but Sessions, are well and in good spirits; but wishing greatly for an exchange.

The following Gentlemen, Clerks of the Market, (11) are desired to meet this Evening at Capt MARSTON'S, *at the Bunch of Grapes in* CONGRESS-STREET, *viz.*

Messieurs *Nathaniel Greenough, Edward Gray, Lendal Pitts, Joseph Sherburne, jun. Elias Parkman, A. Brimmer, James Foster Condy, William Sherburne, William Molineaux, Nathaniel Jarvis, Martin Ricker and Tho. Cartwright.*

Several letters from gentlemen in New-York, dated last Thursday say, That no exact account could then be obtained of the loss sustained by our army in the late battle on Long-Island, as numbers were constantly coming in, in scattering parties, and that General Sullivan is not killed, but wounded in the leg and taken prisoner.

At a General Court Martial held at Ticonderoga, the 26th day of July, 1776, by order of the honourable Major General Gates.

COLONEL POOR, PRESIDENT.

MEMBERS.

The four eldest Colonels, the four eldest Lieutenant Colonels and four eldest Majors of the Northern Army.

CAPTAIN WENTWORTH was brought before the Court, and accused of "Refusing to go on duty, when regularly warned by the Adjutant of the Regiment to which he belonged."

The Court having considered the evidences, were of opinion, that Captain Wentworth was guilty—and sentenced him to be cashiered, and advertized in the public papers, as having wilfully neglected his duty, *with a view of being discharged the service.*

Agreeable to this sentence, JONATHAN WENTWORTH, *of Somersworth, in Stratford County, New-Hampshire, late Captain in Col. Poor's Regiment,* is published to the world as a Scoundrel, guilty of neglecting his duty—evidently with a design of obtaining a discharge *from the service of his country*——A crime until this day unheard of!

His countrymen, it is hoped will treat him with the contempt merited by so infamous a conduct.

By the General's Order,

JOHN TRUMBELL, *Deputy Adjutant.*

[*General of the Northern Army.*

Head-Quarters, Ticonderoga, August 25. 1776.

See index, under Canada.

On Tuesday died at Roxbury, Henry Green, Esq; formerly of Nova-Scotia. His relations and acquaintance are desired to attend his funeral, at five o'clock, this afternoon from the house of Mr. Ebenezer Storer, in Sudbury-street.

Died. Capt. John Stevens, formerly of Ashford in Connecticut.

(a) *See index under New York.*

(1) *See index under Troops British.* (2) *See list of Grievances, pa. 971.* (3) *See retreat, pa. 905.* (4) *See speech, pa. 992.* (5) *See pa. 735, 743, 710, he was not killed.* (6) *See index, under Naval Affairs.* (7) *See pa. 965.* (8) *See pa. 754.* (9) *See page 985, 1048.* (10) *See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.* (11) *See pa. 917.* (12) *See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.*

See indexes, under Troops British. *See list of Grievances, pa. 971.* (1) *See speech, pa. 992.* (2) *See pa. 735, 743.* *See indexes, under Men of War.* *See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs.* (3) *See retreat, pa. 905.* (4) *All Tories who fled from Boston, with the Troops, See pa. 905.*

See index under Towns, Committees, Assemblies, representatives, resolves, riots, Congress, &c. Continental, & Provincial:—relating, &c. entrenching, Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval affairs.

They were not killed.

See index, under Army of the United Colonies.

See pa. 710, he was not killed.

page 1015, 1005, 1001

On Saturday next will be Published,
And sold by JOHN GILL, *and* POWARS *and* WILLIS, *in Queen-Street,*

THE FALL OF
BRITISH TYRANNY,
OR,
AMERICAN LIBERTY TRIUMPHANT,
THE FIRST CAMPAIGN.

A TRAGI-COMEDY, *of Five Acts, containing twenty-six Scenes, among which are the following, viz.*

A pleasing scene between Roger *and* Dick, *two shepherds near Lexington.* *see Freight pa. 723, &c.*

Clarissa, *&c. A very moving scene on the death of Doctor* Warren, *&c. in a chamber near Boston, the morning after the battle at Bunker's-Hill.* *see pa. 754, & index, under Warren*

A humorous scene between the Boatswain and a Sailor on board a man of war, near Norfolk in Virginia. *see index, under Virginia, &c.*

Two very laughable scenes between the Boatswain, two Sailors, and the Cook, exhibiting specimens of seafaring oratory, and peculiar eloquence of those sons of Neptune, touching Tories, Convicts and black Regulars; and between Lord Kidnapper *and the Boatswain.* *see index, Virginia, &c.*

A very black scene between Lord Kidnapper *and Major* Cudgjo. *see as above*

A religious scene between Lord Kidnapper, *Chaplain, and the Captain.* *see as above*

A scene, the Lord Mayor, &c. going to St. James's with the Address. *see index, under addr.*

A droll scene, a council of war in Boston, between Lord Boston, *Admiral* Tombstone, Elbow-Room, *Mr.* Caper, *General* Clinton, *and Earl* Piercy.

A diverting scene between a Whig *and a* Tory.

A spirited scene between General Prescot, *and Colonel* Allen. *see pa. 960. 985. 1001*

A shocking scene, a dungeon, between Colonel Allen and an officer of the guard. *see above*

Two affecting scenes in Boston, after the flight of the Regulars from Lexington, between Lord Boston, *messenger, and officers of the guard.*

A patriotic scene in the camp at Cambridge, between the Generals Washington, Lee, *and* Putnam, *&c. &c.*

With a dedication, preface, address of the Goddess of Liberty to the Congress, dramatis personæ, prologue, epilogue, and a song in praise of King Tammany, the American Saint.

A truly dramatic performance, interspersed with wit, humour, burlesque, and serious matter, which cannot fail of affording abundant entertainment to readers of every disposition.

STATE of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, }
Eastern District, ss. }

To all whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that LIBELS are filed before me against the Schooner Margaritte, burthen about 50 tons, *James Moore* late Commander, against the Sloop Unity, *Ichabod Jones*, late Master, burthen about 80 tons; against the Sloop Polly, burthen about 90 tons, *Nathaniel Horton*, late Master; against the armed Schooner Dilgent, burthen about 100 tons, Lieut. *John Knight*, late Master, and her armed Cutter, the Tatmagush; against the Schooner Susannah, burthen about 25 tons,——*Phillips*, late Master, all which Vessels, their Appertenances and Cargoes were taken (for carrying supplies to the Enemies of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and infesting the Sea Coast) and brought into the Eastern District aforesaid, and the Maritime Court for said District will be held at the Meeting House in the East Precinct of *Pownalborough*, on Monday the ninth Day of September, 1776, at the hour of Ten in the Forenoon, to try the Justice of the said Captures; and all Persons claiming property in said Vessels or Cargoes, or are any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause if any they have, why the same Vessels, or either of them, with their Appurtenances and Cargoes should not be condemned.

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

State of the Massachusetts-Bay, }
Lincoln, ss. }

A *LIBEL being filed before me against the Brigantine* Betsey, BENJAMIN WORMSTED, *Master, burthen about 115 tons, said to be improved in carrying supplies to the fleet and army employed against the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the County of* Lincoln. *This notice is given pursuant to the laws of this Colony, that the Court erected to try and condemn all vessels that shall be found infesting the sea coast of America, and brought into either of the Counties of* York, Cumberland *or* Lincoln, *will be held at the meeting house, in the East Precinct, in* Pownalborough, *on Thursday the fifth day of* September, 1776, *at the hour of ten in the forenoon, to try the justice of said capture, that all persons claiming property in said vessel or cargo, or any ways concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why the Brigantine her appurtenances and cargo, should not be condemned.*

TIMOTHY LANGDON, Judge of said Court.

STATE of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Resolve of the honorable CONGRESS of the 3d of April last, respecting Persons applying for Commissions, or Letters of Marque and Reprisal, be published in the several News-Papers in this STATE, that all persons fitting out such Vessels may know how to make application for their Commissions.
By Order of Council. *JOHN AVERY*, Dep. Sec'y.

IN CONGRESS, APRIL 3, 1776.

RESOLVED, That every Person intending to set forth and fit out a private ship or vessel of War, and applying for a commission or letters of marque, and reprisal for that purpose, shall produce a writing subscribed by him, containing the name, and tonnage or burthen of the ship or vessel, the number of her guns, with their weight of metal, the name and place of residence of the owner or owners, the names of the commander and other officers, the number of the crew and the quantity of provisions and warlike stores; which writing shall be delivered to the Secretary of Congress, or to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Convention or Council, or Committee of Safety of the Colony in which the ship or vessel shall be, to be transmitted to the said Secretary, and shall be registered by him. And that the commander of the ship or vessel, before the commission or letters of marque or reprisal may be granted, shall, together with sufficient Sureties, seal and deliver a Bond, in the penalty of Five Thousand Dollars, if the vessel be of One Hundred tons, or under, or Ten Thousand Dollars, if of greater burthen, payable to the President of the Congress in trust for the use of the UNITED COLONIES, with condition in the form following viz.

" The Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the
" above-bounden who is commander of the
" called belonging to of
" in the Colony of mounting carriage
" guns, and navigated by men, and who hath
" applied for a commission or letters of marque and reprisal, to arm, equip and set forth to Sea the said
" as a private ship of war, and to make captures of
" British vessels and cargoes, shall not exceed or transgress the powers and authorities which shall be contained in the said commission, but shall in all things
" observe and conduct himself and govern his crew by,
" and according to the same, and certain instructions
" therewith to be delivered, and such other instructions
" as may hereafter be given to him; and shall make
" reparation for all damages sustained by any misconduct or unwarrantable proceedings of himself, or the
" Officers or crew of the said Then this obligation shall be void, or else remain in force.

" *Sealed and Delivered in presence of* "

Which Bond shall be lodged with the said secretary of Congress. *By order of Congress,*
(Signed) JOHN HANCOCK, President.

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the committee of correspondence, inspection and safety of the several towns and plantations in this State, be, and they are hereby impowered and directed to take effectual care to keep within the limits of their respective towns and plantations, all prisoners of war, who now are or shall hereafter be committed to their care, and agreeable to an order of Congress the 21st of May, to superintend their conduct; and in cases of gross misbehaviour, or refusing to labour for their support, (excepting such officers as are on parole) to confine them in the county goal: And the Sherriff of the said county is hereby ordered and directed to receive into his custody, any such prisoners as the Committee or Committees may send them for their misbehaviour. And the said Committees are hereby directed to report their doings to the Council as soon as may be. And further, any prisoners of war strolling from the town to which they have been destined, to other towns, be by the Committee of said town sent to the common goal; and the Secretary is directed immediately to publish this order in the several News-Papers.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

In COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Committee of Correspondence, &c. in the several towns in this STATE, do forthwith transmit to the Sheriff of the county whereunto they respectively belong, an accurate list of all prisoners of war in their respective towns, expressing their names, and to what company or corps they did belong; to the end the several Sheriffs may be able to make a true return thereof to this board as soon as may be; as the Congress have requested an immediate return of all prisoners of war within this STATE be made to them.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

In COUNCIL, AUGUST 22, 1776.

ORDERED, That the Sherriffs of the several counties of this STATE, do make a return of the names of all the prisoners of war that shall be returned to them by the several Committees in their respective counties; together with such as may be confined in the several goals within their respective precincts, to the Council; that a return thereof may be made to Congress as soon as may be.

A true Copy. Attest. JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

Council Chamber, Watertown, August 21st, 1776.

ORDERED, That the several Committees appointed by a resolve of the General and General Court on June 25th, 1776. to solist 5000 of the Militia in their respective counties, for the reinforcement of the Continental army in Canada and New-York, do forthwith make returns to the Council, of the number of men inlisted in each county, and what companies have actually marched to each of those departments, with the number of men there is in each company, and when they marched, and in general of all their proceedings relative to the said inlistment. And that the Committees appointed by a resolve of July 10th, 1776. to raise two other regiments for the northern or Canada department, do forthwith make the like return; and that the foregoing orders be published in the Boston and Watertown News-Papers. By Order of the major Part of the Council.

JOHN AVERY, Dep. Sec.

ENtertainment for Gentlemen, and keeping for Horses, at the Sign of the YANKEY HERO, in Wing's-Lane, near the Market, BOSTON, by JOHN NEWELL.

N. B. About 80 new white Oak Hhds. a two Mast Boat, with Sails, &c. and a Wisker to be sold, enquire of said NEWELL, who wants to hire a Man to tend Tavern and Horses.

WHEREAS Sarah, wife of me the subscriber, has violated the marriage contract, and is separated from my bed and board I—I do forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt she may hereafter contract. William Sturges.

Barnstable, Aug. 24.

TO BE SOLD,

A Fall Back Chaise, almost new, with Harness compleat. Also a good Chaise Horse. Inquire of the Printer.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of Mr. PETER ROBERTS late of Boston, deceased, are desired to make speedy payment; and those who have any demands, to leave them at the late dwelling-house of said deceased, in order for a speedy settlement.

Boston, Aug. 22. PETER ROBERTS, JOSEPH FORD, } Administrators

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ALL Persons indebted to, or have any Demands on the Estate of *Thomas Stephenson*, late of *Cohasset* Merchant deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *John Beies* of said *Cohasset*, Administrator on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

Cohasset, Aug. 27th 1776.

On *TUESDAY*, the 10th of *September* next, at Ten in the Morning, will be Sold by public Vendue on *HANCOCK*'s Wharff,

400 Bales of excellent Cotton, 200 Hhds of Sugar, thirty ditto of Coffee, and a variety of other Articles, too tedious to mention. *J. RUSSELL*, Auctioneer.

Cheap for Cash.

TO BE SOLD at the Store of

John Cushing,

Nearly opposite East end of the Market, Boston,

WEST-India and New England Rum, Brandy, Malaga Wine, Raisins, loaf and brown Sugar, Cassia, Rice and ground Ginger, Chocolate, Spices of all kind, Cotton Wool of a superior quality, Barr Iron, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Charles Miller,

At his Store on Green's Wharf,

SHalloons, Tammies, Durants, Camblets, Dorsetteens, Ribbons, Forrets, silk and hair Twist, hair Plush, Breeches Patterns, men's worsted Hose, Nun's Thread, Tapes, quality Bindings, pound Pins, shoe and knee Buckles, Penknives, brass Jack-ports, portmanteau Locks, Girths, Snoe-knives, Awl-hafts, Rappee-Snuff, Snuff-boxes, black lead Pencils, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Martin Brimmer,

at STORE No. 25, on Long Wharf.

Fayal, Lisbon and Malaga Wine, West-India and New-England Rum, Brandy, Philadelphia Flour, Holland's Gin, Chocolate warranted good, sewing Silk by the pound. Also a few Barrels of Sweet Oyl, Cinnamon, Cloves.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jerathmeel Pierce,

Leather-Dresser, near the North-Bridge in SALEM,

A small Parcel of BEAVER; Also, a Quantity of RACCOON SKINS, cheap for Cash.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Man Servant or Boy—One that can be well recommended, may hear of a good Place in this Town, by enquiring of the Printer.

A Quantity of Mens strong Leather Shoes, for which the Money will be given at the Delivery. Any Persons inclining to supply the same, are desired to call at the Agent's Office, in Ann-Street.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any demands on the Estate of EBENEZER SWAN, late of Boston, Tailor, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to JONATHAN WILLIAMS, Executor to said Estate.

Boston, Aug. 14th 1776.

Truro, July 26, 1776.

TAKEN UP by *John Redley, Solemon Dyer, and Samuel Smalley, a SLOOP about 70 tons, on the back of Cape-Cod, between the Highland and Race-Point, and carried into East Harbour.*

TAKEN up by *Joseph Paddock* of Milton, the 8th Instant a red MARE, has a white Starr in the Forehead, about fourteen Hands high; the Owner may have her again by paying the Charges.

August 8th, 1776.

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see under, under Congress Continental.

& A very poor performance 7 / see index, under Army of the United & British Men of War.

& see these, page 998, with the references

O see list of Grievances, pa. 971 // see index, under Army of the United Colonies, & Naval Affairs. & L. Dunmore.

& He insulted Negroes (1) Gov. Gage. (2) Graves. (3) Gen. Howe. (4) Gen. Burgoyne. (5) An English General taken in Canada.